The Constitution of the United States of America

Refounded Republic -- 2026

Preamble

We, the People of the United States -- mindful of our history, conscious of our failures, and resolved to renew our common life -- do hereby refound this Republic.

We acknowledge the first peoples of this land and the sovereignties that predate this Republic; we recognize injustices committed through law and power; and we accept the duty to repair what has been broken. From renewed consent and shared responsibility, we establish a democratic union grounded in dignity, stewardship, and care.

To secure liberty and equality in fact as well as in law; to guarantee the material conditions of freedom; to democratize political and economic power; to protect the Earth as a living commons for present and future generations; and to ensure that government remains the accountable servant of the People, we ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

Article I -- Popular Sovereignty and Constitutional Supremacy

Section 1. Sovereignty of the People

All political authority resides in the People. Government exists solely to serve the common good and shall exercise power only by democratic mandate and constitutional restraint.

Section 2. Supremacy of the Constitution

This Constitution is the supreme law of the land and binds all branches and levels of government, all constituent polities of the Union, all artificial entities, and all persons subject to its jurisdiction. No emergency, war, exigency, or claim of necessity shall suspend, override, or diminish its supremacy.

Section 3. Constitutional Self-Defense

Any act intended to overturn constitutional governance, nullify free and equal elections, suspend constitutional rights, or seize public power outside constitutional means is void ab initio, confers no lawful authority, and shall be resisted by all constitutional institutions.

Article II -- Fundamental Rights and Democratic Guarantees

Section 1. Human Dignity

The dignity of every person is inviolable. All law, policy, and public action shall be interpreted and applied to respect, protect, and fulfill this principle. Where constitutional values conflict, human dignity shall prevail.

Section 2. Civil and Political Rights

Every person possesses the rights to life, liberty, bodily autonomy, conscience, belief or non-belief, expression, press, peaceful assembly, association, movement, due process of law, equal protection, and meaningful participation in democratic governance. The right to vote is fundamental and shall not be abridged, diluted, or rendered ineffectual.

Section 3. Social and Economic Rights

To ensure real freedom, the People are guaranteed universal access to healthcare; secure and adequate housing; nutritious food and clean water; education throughout life; income security; rest, leisure, and family care. These rights are enforceable, justiciable, and shall be progressively realized without discrimination.

Section 4. Labor and Workplace Democracy

Workers have the rights to organize, bargain collectively, participate in workplace governance, and share equitably in the value they create. No person shall be subjected to economic coercion, forced precarity, or exploitative labor conditions.

Section 5. Environmental and Intergenerational Rights

Every person has the right to a healthy, sustainable environment. The state shall prevent ecological harm, restore damaged systems, and protect the rights and interests of future generations as a matter of constitutional obligation.

Section 6. Digital and Informational Rights

The People have rights to privacy, data self-determination, transparent and accountable algorithmic systems, equitable access to digital infrastructure, and protection against surveillance or manipulation inconsistent with democratic self-rule.

Section 7. Proportionality and Non-Regression

The rights enumerated herein may be expanded but shall not be diminished. Any limitation of a constitutional right must be lawful, necessary, proportionate, and the least restrictive means available.

Section 8. Right of Democratic Resistance

When constitutional order is unlawfully overthrown or rendered inoperative, and all lawful remedies are exhausted or unavailable, the People retain the right and duty to resist the destruction of democratic self-government.

Article III -- The Legislature

Section 1. Legislative Authority

All legislative power is vested in a Congress of the United States, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, accountable to the People.

Section 2. The House of Representatives

Members are elected every two years by universal, equal, and direct suffrage. Representation is apportioned by population through independent, nonpartisan commissions to ensure fairness and equality of representation.

Section 3. The Senate

The Senate represents the States as equal partners in the federation. Senators are elected for staggered six-year terms.

Section 4. Legislative Powers and Limits

Congress shall enact laws to uphold constitutional rights; regulate commerce in the public interest; establish social guarantees; levy progressive taxes consistent with this Constitution; steward public wealth; and provide for the common defense. Congress shall not delegate core lawmaking authority to private entities nor entrench itself against democratic accountability.

Article IV -- The Executive

Section 1. Dual Executive

Executive authority is vested in a President of the United States and a Prime Minister or Executive Council, acting within the limits of this Constitution.

Section 2. The President

The President serves as head of state and constitutional guardian, represents the Republic, ratifies treaties, and ensures faithful adherence to this Constitution.

Section 3. The Prime Minister or Executive Council

The Prime Minister or Council exercises day-to-day governance, emerges from the legislature, and remains subject to confidence, oversight, and removal by it.

Section 4. Emergency Powers

Emergency powers are temporary, transparent, subject to multi-branch approval and automatic judicial review, and shall not suspend elections, constitutional rights, or democratic processes.

Section 5. Suspension for Anti-Democratic Acts

Any executive who incites insurrection, subverts elections, suspends constitutional order, or defies lawful court orders shall be immediately suspended pending constitutional review.

Article V -- The Judiciary

Section 1. Judicial Authority

Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Constitutional Court and such inferior courts as Congress may establish.

Section 2. Independence and Accountability

Judges serve fixed terms, are bound by rigorous ethical standards, and shall provide reasoned, public explanations for their decisions.

Section 3. Constitutional Defense Mandate

Courts shall automatically review emergency measures and possess authority to enjoin anti-democratic acts without awaiting a plaintiff or political request.

Article VI -- The Plurinational Union

Section 1. Co-Equal Pillars of the Union

The Union rests upon three co-equal sources of constitutional authority: the People, the States, and Indigenous Nations possessing inherent sovereignty recognized by this Constitution.

Section 2. Indigenous Sovereignty

Indigenous Nations retain inherent powers of self-government, justice, culture, and land stewardship. Such authority is recognized, not granted, and shall not be unilaterally revoked or diminished.

Section 3. National Council of Nations

A National Council of Nations is established as a constitutional body with binding roles in matters of land, water, environmental protection, treaties, and infrastructure affecting Indigenous interests.

Section 4. Popular-Residual Authority

All powers not expressly enumerated in this Constitution remain with the People, exercised through democratic institutions established by law.

Section 5. Conditional Autonomy of States

State autonomy is contingent upon the maintenance of free and fair elections, the protection of constitutional rights, and the rejection of insurrectionist activity.

Article VII -- Land, Stewardship, and the Commons

Section 1. The Land Principle

The land, waters, air, and ecosystems of the United States are held in common by the People. Individuals and communities hold secure, inheritable rights of use and stewardship, subject to responsibilities of care.

Section 2. Public Land Restoration

Stewardship of existing federal and state public lands shall be returned to Indigenous Nations or inter-nation compacts, with guaranteed responsible public access consistent with ecological protection.

Section 3. Security of Private Use

No mass dispossession shall occur. Existing titles are stabilized and shall transition to perpetual use-rights with stewardship obligations. Any conversion requires due process of law and just compensation.

Section 4. Land Taxation

As land is held in common, no tax shall be levied upon land itself. Public revenue may be raised through use-based fees, resource rents, and taxation of improvements, consistent with equity and sustainability.

Article VIII -- The Democratic Economy

Section 1. Purpose

The economy exists to serve human dignity, democratic participation, social equity, and ecological balance.

Section 2. Forms of Ownership

Public, cooperative, community, and regulated private enterprises may coexist. Essential services and natural monopolies shall be publicly or democratically owned and governed.

Article IX -- Corporations and Artificial Entities

Section 1. Charter Regime

Corporations are artificial entities without personhood or political rights. They exist only by public charter, which shall be time-limited, purpose-bound, and conditioned upon democratic accountability and worker participation.

Section 2. Revocation

Charters may be revoked for corruption, monopoly abuse, political interference, ecological harm, or violation of the public trust.

Article X -- Democratic Integrity and Anti-Insurrection

Section 1. Prohibitions

Political violence, armed intimidation, parallel governance, election sabotage, and coordinated efforts to overthrow constitutional order are prohibited.

Section 2. Consequences

Upon due process of law, offenders may be disqualified from public office, organizations dissolved, public funds withdrawn, and assets seized where constitutionally justified.

Article XI -- Amendment, Eternity, and Evolution

Section 1. Amendment

This Constitution may be amended by supermajority approval of Congress and ratification by the People through referendum, subject to independent constitutional review.

Section 2. Eternity Clauses

Popular sovereignty, democratic governance, fundamental rights, constitutional self-defense, anti-insurrection provisions, and the subordination of capital to democracy are unamendable.

Article XII -- Ratification and Transition

Section 1. Ratification

This Constitution takes effect upon ratification by the People through free, equal, and informed consent.

Section 2. Transition

A transitional authority shall ensure continuity of essential services, comprehensive review of prior law, and automatic invalidation of provisions incompatible with this Constitution.